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improve upon Schimper's thought or diction; very few liberties indeed are taken. In isolated cases the text might be clearer to American readers, if other renderings were used. For example, it may be doubted if *guild* is the best equivalent of *Genossenschaft*, or *elfin-tree* of *Krummholz*. The reviewer sees no objection to retaining the word *Krummholz* in English until an equivalent appears.

The presswork is admirable; even the illustrations seem to be quite equal to those of the original. Both the original and the translation are large and bulky volumes, and it would seem that the advantages of a two-volume edition would more than outweigh the obvious disadvantages. We hope and expect that the belief of Groom and Balfour, stated in the preface, will be realized, viz., that this work will have as great an influence upon current botanical movements as was exerted by the translation of Sachs's *Text-book of Botany* thirty years ago.—HENRY C. COWLES.

Paleobotany.

The modern morphologist is always anxious to secure some definite information concerning paleobotanical material and welcomes every new publication that promises to be helpful. Flahault⁵ has just published a résumé of certain paleobotanical conferences he has been in the habit of holding with students at Montpellier, as a preliminary to work with living plants. It is really a brief and simple account of our knowledge of fossil plants and of their relation to modern vegetation. The curious autolithographic preparation of the book, including illustrations, gives to it almost the flavor of a long personal letter. The seven chapters deal with the following subjects: (I) Introductory remarks; (II) Thallophytes; (III) Bryophytes, Characeae, Pteridophytes, and groups of doubtful affinity; (IV) Phanerogamic plants—Gymnosperms; (V) Angiosperms; (VI) Differentiation of climates; successive constitution of floras; (VII) General results and conclusions.

The book will doubtless be of great service in many laboratories where a brief and clear account of the paleobotanical evidence is much needed.—J. M. C.

MINOR NOTICES.

DR. JANET PERKINS⁶ has begun a series of publications devoted to the investigation of the flora of the Philippine Islands. The author's work is based upon the old and new collections belonging to the Berlin Museum, and other collections that the Museum has been able to call in; and she has also secured special monographers as collaborators. The first fascicle is chiefly

⁵FLAHAULT, CH., La paléobotanique dans ses rapports avec la végétation actuelle. Autolithograph, pp. 217. Paris: Paul Klincksieck, 3 rue Corneille. fr. 7.50.

⁶PERKINS, JANET, Fragmenta florae Philippinae. Contributions to the flora of the Philippine Islands. Fasciculus I. pp. 1-66. Leipzig: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 1904. M 4.